



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

30 May 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Concern Over Smuggled Military Hardware Reported [AFP]	1
Thirty-Five Ethiopian Aircraft Now in Country [Djibouti Radio]	1
Over 32,000 Ethiopian Refugees Arrive [AFP]	1
French Army Launches Operation for Refugees [AFP]	2
Foreign Minister Appeals for Emergency Aid [Djibouti Radio]	2

Ethiopia

Rebel Groups Issue Joint Statement in London [Voice of the Ethiopian People]	2
EPRDF Congratulates Heroes, Urges Rejoicing [Voice of the Ethiopian People]	2
EPLF Offers 'Ethiopian People' Use of 2 Ports [Voice of the Broad Masses]	3
Provisional Administration Calls People To Work [Addis Ababa Radio]	3
Three Rebel Groups View Future Developments [London PRESS ASSOCIATION]	3
EPRDF Bans Demonstrations, Vehicle Movements [Addis Ababa Radio]	4
Foreign Minister Calls For Unity From Nigeria [AFP]	4
'Guerillas' Disperse Addis Ababa Demonstrators [AFP]	4
Eight Killed, Several Wounded in Demonstrations [AFP]	5
Former Politburo Member Handed Over to Rebels [Addis Ababa Radio]	5
Violence in Capital Demonstrations Blamed on WPE [Addis Ababa Radio]	6
Officials Told To Surrender Within 48 Hours [Addis Ababa Radio]	6
EPRDF Defends Use of Force in Demonstrations [AFP]	6

Kenya

Ethiopian Officers 'Held' at Airport [Nairobi TV]	7
'Important Dignitary' Said on Plane in Nairobi [AFP]	7

Somalia

Interim Government Statement on Northern Secession [Mogadishu Radio]	7
Somaliland President, Vice President Appointed [Voice of the Republic of Somaliland]	7
USC, SDM Issue Joint Communique [Mogadishu Radio]	8
SNM Issues Statement on USC Communique [Voice of the Republic of Somaliland]	8

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Says U.S. Blocking Economic Reform [Johannesburg Radio]	9
LP National Secretary Resigns; Will Join NP [SAPA]	9
Parliamentary Official Censures 3 CP Members [SAPA]	9
'Mechanism' To End Violence To Be Established [SOWETAN 28 May]	10
Deputy Claims 40,000 Flee Richmond Townships [SAPA]	10
Businessmen Concerned Over ANC Economic Program [Johannesburg Radio]	11
Mandela Assures Commitment to Growth [Umtata Radio]	11
ANC Plans Action Against Prisoners' Detention [Umtata Radio]	11
ANC Offices Report Third Attempted Break-In [SAPA]	11
ANC Denies Involvement of 2 Members in Murders [Umtata Radio]	11
German Parliamentarian Discusses Resuming Trade [BUSINESS DAY 28 May]	12
SAFTO Official Comments on Trade With Nigeria [Johannesburg Radio]	12

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Swaziland

PAC President Makwetu Pays Call on Dlamini [Mbabane Radio]	13
Makwetu Against Lifting Sanctions [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 28 May]	13

Zambia

Country To Receive \$20 Million World Bank Loan [SAPA]	14
Mibenge Urges South African Nuclear Compliance [SAPA]	14
University of Zambia Lecturers To Continue Strike [Lusaka Radio]	14

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Police Disperse Student Demonstration in Lagos [APF]	15
Clashes, Student Deaths Reported [London International]	15
Students Withdraw Ultimatum [Lagos Radio]	15

Djibouti

Concern Over Smuggled Military Hardware Reported

AB2805093091 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT
28 May 91

[Text] Dikhil, Djibouti, May 28 (AFP)—Concern is mounting in Djibouti about large quantities of unwanted military hardware, including guns, grenades and even long-range artillery pieces being smuggled in by fleeing Ethiopian soldiers. On Monday Defence Minister Ismail Ali Youssouf and the president's assistant Ismail Omar Guelleh, travelled to Dikhil where 12,000 Ethiopian refugees, including many soldiers, have sought refuge in the past few days.

Overburdened Djibouti and French Foreign Legion troops are doing their best to disarm all the refugees as they cross the border but many weapons are getting through undetected nonetheless. A grenade which went off at Galafi near here wounded 17 people, one of them seriously. Soldiers seized 25 civilian vehicles and seven military vehicles, one of which was towing an anti-aircraft battery on the road to Dikhil. The convoy had apparently escaped the vigilance of Djibouti border guards. When questioned, the officer in charge of the convoy said he and his men had come from Aseb after the city was captured by insurgents. He said they had skirted the border until they reached Galafi. "But others are on their way from Afambo," he told the Djibouti officials.

According to witnesses accounts and military sources, Aseb was completely ransacked and looted by Ethiopian Government soldiers before they fled. Journalists saw fleets of brand new four-wheel drive vehicles driven by soldiers fleeing the collapse of the Addis Ababa regime.

At Yoboki, French legionnaires have set up a transit camp with tents and beds for 500 people. Djibouti is planning to send back 4,000 people to Ethiopia through this transit facility.

The Djibouti authorities are keen to see the Ethiopians return home as soon as possible in view of the problems created by the influx of thousands of people in one of the world's most inhospitable regions.

At Dikhi, the temperature hovers round 45 degrees centigrade (113 Fahrenheit) and water is in short supply. Police regional commissioner Ali Yabeh said the Galafi water pumping plant had already broken down after being over-used.

Thirty-Five Ethiopian Aircraft Now in Country

EA2705222791 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Since 22 May, 35 Ethiopian civilian and military aircraft have been flown to Djibouti. Yesterday alone, 15 [as heard] military aircraft landed at Djibouti International Airport—eleven helicopters, one MiG-23, one Cessna, and one (S-19). Ethiopian Airlines, concerned

about security at Addis Ababa airport, flew 12 of its aircraft into Djibouti yesterday, including two Boeing-707's. This was necessary for the safety of the aircraft and their crew. Two hundred thirty Ethiopian military personnel held at Djibouti airport were moved to another site at [name indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

Over 32,000 Ethiopian Refugees Arrive

AB2705163191 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT
27 May 91

[Report by Khaled Haidar]

[Text] Djibouti, May 27 (AFP)—More than 32,000 Ethiopian refugees fleeing the fighting in their country have flooded into the tiny neighbouring state of Djibouti since the weekend, coming in wave after wave by land, sea and air.

By Monday, 33 military or civilian planes had landed here with fugitives on board. There were seven ships from the Red Sea port of Aseb anchored in Djibouti territorial waters with 3,847 refugees.

On land, many had trudged across 80 kilometres (50 miles) of desert. Others had clung like bunches of human grapes to all sorts of vehicles—military trucks, tractors, combat tanks, and brand-new cars stolen when Aseb, up the coast, was looted last week when it fell to rebels. Some soldiers straddled the barrels of self-propelling artillery.

Military authorities calculated there were a further 17,500 soldiers and civilians massing between Aseb and Ras Doumeira, Djibouti's northernmost tip.

At the southwestern border, 215 kilometres (130 miles) from here, more than 10,000 civilians and heavily armed soldiers were counted at the Galafi border post.

The first casualties of the influx occurred there when Ethiopian soldiers refusing to surrender their arms clashed with colleagues pressing them to do so, leaving four dead and a dozen wounded. The Djibouti Army, supported by 600 men of the permanent French garrison, contained the situation and disarmed all the Ethiopian troops as well as a number of civilians also carrying weapons.

Tiny Djibouti, some 23,000 square kilometres (8,958 square miles) in size with a population of under half a million, is already sheltering more than 30,000 refugees from the civil war in Somalia. Authorities are preparing to repatriate as many of the new arrivals as possible to the Ogaden region between Awash and Dire Dawa, which appears to be free of fighting, in order to avoid having to run overcrowded refugee camps for a long time.

The boat refugees were being put on a train Monday afternoon for Dire Dawa, the first stop on the Ethiopian side. Some 30,000 litres (7,800 gallons) of fuel was being made available for other Ethiopians to keep moving along the road through Dawaleh running alongside the railway. As a holding measure, 2,000 tents have been put up for the tens of thousands of wounded soldiers and

civilian refugees, and 120 tons of food and 10 water tankers were sent to Galafi and Moulouhle in the north.

French Army Launches Operation for Refugees

AB2705151291 Paris AFP in French 1337 GMT
27 May 91

[Text] Djibouti, 27 May (AFP)—The French Army today launched Operation Godoria to help the Djibouti authorities face the massive inflow of Ethiopian soldiers and civilians fleeing the civil war in their country, the official in charge of the Army news service said.

The operation is under the command of General Yvon Coppin, the commanding officer of French forces in Djibouti (FFDJ).

About 250 men and an armored squadron of 12 tanks of the 5th Oversea Inter-Arms Regiment have been sent to the Moulouhle region, 337 km north of Djibouti, the capital.

In addition, 350 men and an armored squadron have been sent to the Dikhil Region where the Galaffi border-post is located.

The Air 188 Detachment (DA 188) has been assigned to organize the arrival of Ethiopian aircraft. Army Light Aviation has been assigned to fly the necessary equipment to the forces and ensure evacuation of casualties.

About twenty operations of this kind have already been carried out with the support of Djibouti Air Force helicopters. The Navy's task is to facilitate the arrival of refugees on ships and convey food supplies.

Foreign Minister Appeals for Emergency Aid

EA2805215391 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 28 May 91

[Excerpt] Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Republic of Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, held talks today with foreign ambassadors in Djibouti. During the meeting, Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah appealed to friendly countries to provide the Republic of Djibouti with emergency aid.

Addressing them, the minister said: We need (?food), medicine, tents, blankets, water tanks, transport, and other equipment. The minister briefed the ambassador on the huge number of Ethiopian civil war refugees, composed of soldiers and civilians, who are still swarming into the Republic of Djibouti.

The number of these people, the minister said, is over 30,000, and continues to grow: 17,000 refugees are in the north and over 10,000 in the south of the country. Twenty-two Ethiopian Air Force planes landed in Djibouti City [words indistinct]. The minister said we have tried our best to help these people. However, he said, Djibouti is not capable of satisfying the needs of the refugees, whose problems might worsen. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Rebel Groups Issue Joint Statement in London

EA2905111891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic
0400 GMT 29 May 91

["Joint statement" of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, and the Oromo Liberation Front, OLF, issued in London on 28 May]

[Text] The EPRDF, EPLF and OLF have reached an agreement to hold a (?conference) by 1 July. They have also agreed to discuss in detail the transitional government and in particular [words indistinct]. The time and venue of the conference will be announced in the future.

The three groups have also expressed their belief in the importance of the participation of other parties and individual groups at the conference. The EPRDF, EPLF, and OLF have also accepted the presence of the United States and other international bodies as observers at the conference. Until the conference is held, the EPRDF will take on all the responsibilities of administering the country from Addis Ababa.

Finally, the three groups have also called for peace and stability to prevail in the country.

[Issued in] London, 28 May 1991.

EPRDF Congratulates Heroes, Urges Rejoicing

EA2905143291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic
0400 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] The city of Addis Ababa is free from the yoke of the Dergue's fascism. Yesterday, 28 May, the city of Addis Ababa was liberated. With the liberation of Addis, the yoke of fascism and oppression that prevailed in Ethiopia for the past 17 years has been completely shattered. The Dergue's Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] government is destroyed.

The liberation of Addis Ababa is the outcome of the bitter struggle waged by the Ethiopian people from rural and urban areas for the past 17 years against the Dergue regime. It is also the fruit of the martyrs who gave their precious lives for the liberation of the people, democracy, and the right to self-determination of the nationalities. It is also the outcome of the armed and political struggle waged by various democratic organizations, especially the Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF].

The heroic EPRDF army has issued a statement regarding the liberation of Addis Ababa and other parts of the country:

Dear Ethiopian people, rejoice, since the Dergue WPE is destroyed. The regime of oppression and mobilization is

finished. Mother of the hero, dance; your heroic son did not fight a useless battle. Peace to our martyrs; your blood was not shed in vain. Congratulations to the hero combattants, since your objectives have been fulfilled. Ethiopian people, rejoice, since the era of democracy, equality, and justice is coming.

EPLF Offers 'Ethiopian People' Use of 2 Ports

EA2905144491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 29 May 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] assures you that it will be on your [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF] side during your struggle to bring peace and democracy after stabilizing Ethiopia.

Ethiopian people: The Eritrean people's quarrel was with your common enemy and their enemy—the ruling classes. They had no quarrel with you, with the Ethiopian people, and they will not have one. The burial of the barbaric regime is completed today. The fighting that was ignited between you and the Eritrean people is also ended; therefore, from now on we will only have problems that can be solved by mutual understanding and good-neighborliness.

The Eritrean people and the EPLF assure you that you can use the two Eritrean ports, Mitsiwa and Aseb, as a corridor for any goods and relief foods donated to your affected citizens by the international community. They also assure you of their readiness to cooperate and to solve mutual problems and of their willingness to fulfill anything expected of them.

Congratulations to the heroic EPRDF army; congratulations to the Ethiopian people; congratulations to the heroic EPRDF army; congratulations to the Ethiopian people.

Provisional Administration Calls People To Work

EA2905135891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1023 GMT 29 May 91

[Announcement made by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, provisional administration in Addis Ababa on 29 May]

[Text] To those who provide daily services to the people: 1. the Ministry of Information; 2. the Light and Power Authority; 3. the Water and Sewage Authority; 4. Telecommunications; 5. the fire brigades; 6. the hospitals; and 7. bakery employees in general; we strongly urge you to report to your regular places of work as of today.

[Signed] the EPRDF's provisional administrators of the city of Addis Ababa on 29 May 1991.

Three Rebel Groups View Future Developments

LD2905113591 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1102 GMT 29 May 91

[Report by Heather Tyrrell]

[Text] An Ethiopian rebel leader said today his group was forming a provisional government in Eritrea in a step towards independence for the northern province of Ethiopia. The provisional government will control the province until a referendum, supervised by the United Nations. The referendum will ask Eritreans if they want Eritrea to become independent or part of Ethiopia. Issaias Afewerki, secretary-general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], told a London news conference. Mr Afewerki said the EPLF will not participate in the provisional government being set up in Ethiopia.

Earlier Andemichael Kassai, an EPLF spokesman, said: "We have not been fighting to have ministerial posts in a future government of Ethiopia." Mr Afewerki was speaking after two days of peace talks in London which finished yesterday, a week after Marxist military ruler Mengistu Haile Mariam fled into exile.

American mediator Herman Cohen recommended that forces from the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] take over provisional control of Ethiopia.

Today, Mr Afewerki said his group's provisional government would have four main functions: to guarantee the national security of Eritrea; to ensure the rule of law and order; to carry out the province's administration; and to assume authority and accountability for Eritrean matters until the referendum.

Mr Afewerki, who said he was expecting to meet American officials in London in the near future to discuss today's announcement, said: "We are not hijacking independence. We want it to happen in a proper and legal manner." Asked if other groups would be invited to join a provisional government, he said: "Rest assured that every Eritrean has a right to air his views. We are not a monolithic government, inviting every Eritrean to have his share in the political process." He said at present Eritrea was neither independent nor part of Ethiopia. The Eritrean people would decide what they wanted in the referendum. While the provisional government in Eritrea would not actively participate in the provisional government in Ethiopia and would have no members of the EPLF on it, the EPLF was committed to talks with the EPRDF, said Mr Afewerki. But, he said, it was purely in a spirit of maintaining cooperation in economic and other areas of mutual interest and not an active role. As calm returned to the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa yesterday, the EPRDF leader pledged to talk to other rebels no later than July 1 to try to form a provisional government.

Mr Meles Zenawi said order had been restored to the capital following the entry of his group's forces into the

city at dawn yesterday. But dissatisfaction at the move to form a provisional government in Ethiopia is expressed by another of the three rebel groups, the Oromo Liberation Front. "It seems the Americans have already decided for the EPRDF to take power in Addis. We feel we have been left out," said Oromo delegation spokesman Dima Noggo.

EPRDF Bans Demonstrations, Vehicle Movements

EA2905153491 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1238 GMT 29 May 91

[Announcement made by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, provisional administration in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] To the people of the city of Addis Ababa:

The main task of the moment is to control the stability, peace, and security of the city of Addis Ababa. Since Workers Party of Ethiopia members remain uncaptured and are attempting to destabilize security, and in order to contain the antipeace movement forces, the following regulations will be effective:

1. Until peace and stability prevails, any demonstration in support of or against any faction is prohibited.
2. We strongly state that, for the security of the people of the city, everybody should be at home as of this hour. In order to serve the people of the city, this regulation does not apply to those who work in the following: I. Hospitals; II. Telecommunications; III. the Water and Sewerage Authority; IV. the fire brigade; V. the Electric Power and Light Authority; VI. the Ministry of Information; VII. the bakeries; and those who are going to and from their places of work.
3. We strongly note that any vehicle, even those assigned for diplomatic purposes, must not move.

These regulations are issued to safeguard the security of the peace-loving compatriots as well as the security of the city. If anybody is found breaching these regulations, we strongly warn that we will take all the necessary actions.

[Issued by] the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] provisional administration of the city of Addis Ababa.

Foreign Minister Calls For Unity From Nigeria

AB2905182691 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 29 May (AFP)—Cut from both Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian Government delegation in London, which he cannot reach, the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, Tesfaye Tadesse, who arrived in Abuja, Nigeria for the annual OAU ministerial conference, follows developments in his country's situation by radio and calls for unity and peaceful dialogue among all parties. "Here I represent the Ethiopian state, and there

has been no statement to the contrary," he stated to AFP today concerning the entry of the rebels into Addis Ababa and the proclamation by Eritrean secessionists of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front of a provisional government until the organization of a referendum of self-determination in that northern province of Ethiopia. Mr. Tesfaye remains in his hotel waiting for news and telephone calls.

"There must be a democratic, peaceful, and pluralist regime," he said, warning against the balkanization of such an ancient state as Ethiopia at a time when Europe and countries that have been artificially separated, like Germany and Yemen—sovereign members of the United Nations—are reuniting once again. "The Ethiopian people want peace and an end to the civil war, as well as participation in political life... but they want unity, as they have shown each time there has been external aggression," added the minister, who described the fighting as "disputes between members of the same family."

'Guerillas' Disperse Addis Ababa Demonstrators

AB2905150491 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 29 May 91

[Report by David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, May 29 (AFP)—Ethiopian guerrillas fired into the air on Wednesday to disperse 1,000 demonstrators demanding unity for Ethiopia and waving Ethiopian flags. "We want unity for Ethiopia," said one demonstrator at the gathering in Revolution Square. It was not known if any of the demonstrators were wounded. Two other demonstrations reportedly occurred in front of Saint George's cathedral and the U.S. Embassy.

The demonstrations came as in London, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said it was forming a separate provisional government for the Red Sea province.

The guerrillas who seized the capital on Tuesday otherwise maintained an uneasy peace, conducting house-to-house searches for guns after the summary execution of two minor party officials.

Tens of thousand of people roamed the streets on foot, staring at the unkempt, wild-looking bush fighters of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) who guarded government buildings and clustered at street corners, nervously fingering their Kalashnikovs.

The guerrillas, mainly from Tigray in the north of the country, seemed disciplined and there was no report of massacres. But diplomatic sources said two district committee leaders had been summarily executed. "They were stood against a wall and shot," said a diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity. "If we saw two, there must have been others."

They were the first reported reprisal killings of hated party functionaries who wielded life and death power over Ethiopians during the 14 years of the bloody and brutal rule of Marxist military strongman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Wednesday's demonstrators appeared to be Amharas, a majority in the Addis Ababa region and who dominated the ousted regime of President Mengistu Haile-Mariam. They are reportedly unhappy with U.S. support for the EPRDF take-over of the capital. [passage omitted]

Down Addis Ababa's narrow alleys, lined with squalid tin-roofed shanties, without running water or electricity, the guerrillas—almost all from the northern province of Tigray—were searching houses for guns, which they tied into bundles at street corners with army belts. Addis Ababa was generally calm, except for occasional bursts of gunfire.

"When we go into the soldiers' houses, sometimes they fire at us", said a guerrilla who declined to give his name.

"That's why you hear shooting", he said.

Almost everyone here is armed, however, having bought guns for a few dollars from army deserters.

Journalists saw some youths letting loose with their guns into the air. People mostly stayed away from work, waiting to see what the future holds, now that the EPRDF is to form a transitional government.

"We are confused. We want to know what is their main objective", said university student Samson Mikael, 22. "They are from Tigray. If they stay here too long, there will be trouble between them and the Amharas", he said.

Residents fear that underlying ethnic tensions may explode into bloodshed in the volatile atmosphere of Addis Ababa, traditionally ruled by the Amharas. Mr. Samson said Amharas were angry that the Americans had apparently allowed the EPRDF to come into Addis Ababa and had sidelined the former government. "I hate the Americans. They shouldn't have let them in here. Why is the government no longer represented at the talks? What kind of government will they form?", he asked.

As he spoke to a journalist in the street, however, a Tigrayan woman who gave her name as Zenebech shouted him down. "Wasn't the old ruler killing?", she screamed. "We can have one Amhara in the new government, but they are thieves", she said.

The Tigrayans have done their best to minimize civilian casualties, with an estimated 200 people killed during the capture of Addis Ababa, according to the Red Cross. [passage omitted]

The EPRDF has taken thousands of prisoners, massed at the Defense Ministry, the race course and in the square in front of the City Council. A one-legged prisoner, with a makeshift crutch made of metal tubing, said he was

captured outside the Ethiopian Airlines office because he was standing beside a man who broke the window. The prisoner, Maseret Galeta, 17, said he had been mistaken for a looter. Another prisoner, Getachew Bakale, 35, said he was arrested because he had been a policeman. "But I am happy to see the EPRDF," he said. "I was in prison in Somalia for 11 years because I fought in the Ethiopian Army. I came back three years ago, but the government didn't even give me a home."

Beredet Menelik, 23, said he had been press-ganged off the streets in Addis Ababa. "I am happy the EPRDF are here, because I didn't know why I was fighting, but they were fighting for people like me who were forced into the army."

Eight Killed, Several Wounded in Demonstrations

*AB2905152491 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT
29 May 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 23 (AFP)—At least eight people were killed and several others wounded here on Wednesday when Ethiopian rebels who have captured the capital shot at thousands of demonstrators, eyewitnesses said. Rebels of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) opened fire on the demonstrators, who had gathered outside the U.S. Embassy.

They were protesting against the EPRDF and against the United States, which they complained had authorised the Tigrayan-led rebels to enter Addis Ababa while peace talks got under way in London. The rebels opened fire on the crowd at several different points in the city, killing one person on Menelik Avenue, at least six in front of Er Ras hotel and another on Revolution Square, according to eyewitnesses.

Former Politburo Member Handed Over to Rebels

*EA2905194391 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1730 GMT 29 May 91*

[Text] Two days ago the Dergue Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] government, which had committed very great atrocities against the Ethiopian people for over 15 years, was officially overthrown in Addis Ababa. When the heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] army carried out this operation, leaders who are against the people were in a state of great terror and fear and have [words indistinct]. Some of them have been killed on the war front or captured. Some have escaped death and capture, but the broad masses are exposing them wherever they are hiding.

In this respect, residents of Addis Ababa have for the second time picked out the leading person against the people, Legese Asfaw [former member of the Politburo and secretary of the WPE Central Committee], and handed him over to the EPRDF army. Earlier, before the EPRDF captured Addis Ababa, Legese Asfaw had

attempted to escape and was captured on 23 May by the broad masses. He is hated by the nation for his activities against the people.

According to the EPRDF's promise, this individual, who is against the people, will be tried by due process of law and judged fairly. He is now under arrest.

Violence in Capital Demonstrations Blamed on WPE

EA2905211791 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1730 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] Demonstrations organized by Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] officials and members in Addis Ababa have been banned as illegal. Note that it has been two days since Addis Ababa was liberated from the Dergue's rule. During this time, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has not yet brought all the leading antisocial elements in the city fully under its control. Even so, the EPRDF has managed to maintain peace in Addis Ababa.

However, the antipeace WPE elements could not accept the fact that the EPRDF, whose peace [words indistinct] is confirmed and is within a short time leading Addis Ababa to stability and calmness, organized a demonstration to disturb the stability of the city in contravention of the announcements and warnings of the EPRDF. They attempted to use lumpen individuals in the city. They used armed individuals in a bid to spread terror during the demonstration.

Even though the EPRDF made efforts to ensure that the demonstration was conducted peacefully under the given directives and reminders, the demonstrators rejected this advice and continued with their antipeace activities. In the ensuing shooting, nine people who participated in the antipeace demonstration were wounded. No members of the broad masses of Addis Ababa took part in the demonstration. Those who have asked for permission to hold legal demonstrations of support and who were refused by the provisional administration chose to stay away.

The EPRDF provisional administration of Addis Ababa strongly warns that, for the sake of safety and stability in the city, there should be no demonstration in support of or otherwise. [sentence as heard] In addition, until the situation is stabilized, the sectors that would not be affected by the recent reminders [words indistinct].

Officials Told To Surrender Within 48 Hours

EA2905214991 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1730 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] It has been stated that officials who held high rank in the Dergue system should surrender to Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] combatants based at the offices of the Ministry of Defense within two days. After the EPRDF took control of Addis Ababa, there were many high-ranking Dergue WPE officials there, along with officials who have

escaped from regions of northern and western Ethiopia and entrenched themselves in Addis Ababa. These forces should realize that from now on, Addis Ababa is for the broad masses and not a fortress for them. They are asked to recognize this fact and to surrender. The provisional administration of the city has stated that if these individuals do not surrender to EPRDF members based at the Ministry of Defense within 48 hours after this decree is issued, then the necessary action will be taken against them.

EPRDF Defends Use of Force in Demonstrations

AB2905214191 Paris AFP in French 1951 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 May (AFP)—A leader of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) held a news conference today to explain the attitude of the troops in repressing the demonstrations hostile to the EPRDF's assumption of power. Journalists counted at least nine dead after EPRDF troops opened fire on the crowd during demonstrations in various areas of the city.

"There were perhaps some dead and wounded," Alemseged Gebre Amlak admitted, but he added that he did not know how many people were killed. Mr. Alemseged, who introduced himself as a member of the EPRDF central command, blamed the clashes on "uncontrolled elements" among the demonstrators and on "members of the overthrown party." He asserted that the troops were forced to open fire to maintain order. He accused the uncontrolled elements of deliberately introducing weapons and explosives to the demonstrations in a "conspiracy" against the EPRDF.

Asked whether he regretted the deaths and injuries, Mr. Alemseged told AFP: "No, because we know who they are. Many people support us," he added. However, he admitted that there are others who are opposed to the provisional Ethiopian Government, installed yesterday following the fall of the Mengistu Haile-Mariam regime. The EPRDF suddenly abandoned Marxist dogma last year and switched over to a market economy.

Mr. Alemseged promised that the curfew imposed today would be lifted by midday tomorrow. [Paris AFP in English, in a subsequent Addis Ababa-dated report on the same news conference at 2125 GMT on 29 May, states "Mr. Alemseged promised that a 24-hour curfew decreed on Wednesday would be eased on Thursday."] He also undertook to see that the airport would be reopened to traffic soon. The EPRDF will "soon" reveal its "democratic transition program" to the people, he added.

Sporadic, intermittent gunfire could be heard in the city during the news conference given by the EPRDF leader at the Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel.

Kenya

Ethiopian Officers 'Held' at Airport

EA2905112691 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 29 May 91

[From "The Press Today"]

[Text] In other inside pages, [KENYA] TIMES reports that at least 12 Ethiopian Army officers are being held at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by Kenyan security men as the number of Ethiopian and civilian, army jets increased to 10.

'Important Dignitary' Said on Plane in Nairobi

AB2705175091 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT
27 May 91

[Text] Nairobi, May 27 (AFP)—Two Antonov planes from the Ethiopian Air Force landed here Monday with a number of Ethiopian military personnel aboard, sources at Jomo Kenyatta airport said.

The planes were believed to have radioed the control tower asking for permission to land for refuelling en route to the Zimbabwean capital Harare. But several hours after they touched down, the aircraft were still parked in a sealed-off area of the airport, the sources said. One of the planes was carrying an important dignitary who had not yet been identified, the sources said.

Somalia

Interim Government Statement on Northern Secession

EA2705105791 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 26 May 91

[Statement by the Council of Ministers of the interim government of the Somali Republic issued in Mogadishu on 26 May]

[Text] The Somali interim government respects the interests of the Somali people and bases its work on unity, (?reconciliation), and reconstruction and rehabilitation work in the country. We are aware of the feelings and difficulties that faced the Somali people during the rule of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre.

We all witnessed the destruction that befell the entire northern regions, particularly the towns of Hargeysa, Burco, Gabiley, Sheikh, Ceerigaabo, and others. We also witnessed the destruction of Mogadishu and other towns in the central and southern regions of the country, such as Baydhabo, Gaalkacyo, Beledweyn, and others. The destruction of the northern towns brought deaths, injuries, destruction of property, displacement, and refugees who fled to neighboring countries such as Ethiopia and others.

Given that the rule of Siad Barre has now ended, it is important that we heal our wounds, rebuild our country,

resettle our displaced people, and help create projects and economic development that can raise the living standards and morale of our people. We must do this with the help of brotherly and friendly countries and international agencies.

We would like to invite our brothers, the Somali National Movement [SNM], and the Somali people living in the northern regions to roundtable negotiations to discuss and agree jointly on the meaning of unity in the context of the UN Charter. The Charter respects the interests of a nation and people and does not support the breakup of a homogeneous society of the same origin. Today we are aware that unity is an issue [words indistinct] of great importance for peace, stability, and development. It is the duty of the SNM leadership and the entire Somali people to help maintain Somali national unity.

The interim government of the Somali Republic is ready to hold talks with the SNM and welcomes its initiatives and desires regarding regional autonomy, which is a political and economic concept with universal acceptance.

We would like to make clear to the Somali people and the world that the northern regions are part and parcel of the Somali Republic. Therefore, the decisions of the SNM leadership aimed at splitting Somalia should be reversed, and these decisions and moves should be considered as being against our national independence and the unity of the country. It is worth stressing that the Sixth Article of the SNM Constitution opposes secession, as is the case with the UN, OAU, and Arab League Charters, of which the Somali Republic is an important member.

Dignity and a better life can only be achieved through national unity. As we know, division results in a broken nation. Therefore, we call on the Somali people to safeguard and maintain national unity and sovereignty. We also call on the SNM leadership to promptly respond to [Djibouti President] Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon's appeal to all parties concerned to attend a reconciliation conference in Djibouti to enable the Somali people to determine their future and destiny.

Somaliland President, Vice President Appointed

EA2805214191 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice
of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali
1630 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] The Somali National Movement [SNM] second session, which is in progress in Burco town, has today unanimously approved the appointment of the president and vice president of the Republic of Somaliland. The SNM second session has elected fighter Abdirahman Ahmed Ali as president of the Republic of Somaliland—he is also the SNM chairman—and fighter Hassan Isa Jama [SNM vice chairman] as vice president. They will be interim leaders pending multiparty elections.

USC, SDM Issue Joint Communiqué

EA2805225291 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 28 May 91

[Joint communiqué issued by the United Somali Congress, USC, and the Somali Democratic Movement, SDM, in Mogadishu on 27 May]

[Text] 1. The USC and SDM welcome any venue at which the pacification and unification of the whole spectrum of Somali communities will be discussed without jeopardizing the long-standing Somali national unity, as stipulated in the constitutions of the two fronts;

2. The two fronts oppose any decision, whoever might make it, aimed at regional secession, which Somalia has already seen;

3. The USC and SDM call on all armed rebel groups and other organizations to work hand in hand with a view to bringing the Somali people together and facilitating a national conference on the destiny of the Somali people;

4. Finally, the USC and SDM unanimously agree on the need to call on other organizations to accept with an open mind the holding of the national conference, which their brother in the Republic of Djibouti has proposed, and to come together in Djibouti as soon as possible.

SNM Issues Statement on USC Communiqué

EA2805222091 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1630 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] In a meeting yesterday in the town of Burco, the Somali National Movement [SNM] Executive Committee analyzed a statement issued by the United Somali

Congress [USC] regarding the Republic of Somaliland. The SNM Executive Committee has released this statement on the USC's call:

The Republic of Somaliland was born as a result of the need and desire of the population living in the Republic of Somaliland, with the SNM supporting them. The creation of the Republic of Somaliland is a decision which the population has the right to make, and it is irreversible. The Republic of Somaliland has been born and it will live.

When the Republic of Somaliland was formed, a contact was established with the USC and it was agreed that: 1. a high-powered SNM delegation would be sent to Mogadishu; 2. neither side should indulge in any action, be it political, diplomatic, or that of making statements, before such a meeting is held.

These two points were agreed upon with the USC, and the SNM Executive Committee said that it was of paramount importance to establish brotherly cooperation and understanding with the USC.

The statement added that the USC had accepted these proposals and the SNM was ready to send a delegation to meet the USC to discuss the interests of the two organizations and the two neighboring countries. While this understanding existed, the USC broadcast a statement that had not been agreed upon by both sides over Radio Mogadishu. Such a statement will harm the agreement reached between the two organizations.

Before this, there was the agreement reached on 2 October 1990 and the agreement reached in March 1991, in which the USC said that they were prepared to establish brotherly relationships while accepting whatever was decided on behalf of the population of the Republic of Somaliland.

Minister Says U.S. Blocking Economic Reform

MB2805145591 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1115 GMT 28 May 91

[Interview with Finance Minister Barend du Plessis on the "Africa South" program by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The South African finance minister, Barend du Plessis, has warned that economic reforms are still being hampered by remaining American sanctions against South Africa. He said this would prevent the present economic upswing from reaching the required growth rate:

[Du Plessis] Well, it is time for us to move back into a growth period, and we hope that it will begin to materialize toward the end of the year, or at least at the beginning of next year. Economies grow, and then contract, and grow and contract. There is no single economy in the history of the world that only grew. So therefore we have now gone through a period of low economic growth and we have bottomed out, and it is expected that we will resume a period of economic growth.

[Reporter] How long do you think such a period of growth will last? Will it be a long term period of growth, or short term?

[Du Plessis] Well, as it is now, it will again, like we experienced since 1984-85—in 1985 we became isolated internationally from the financial point of view. The periods of growth that we have experienced have all been relatively short, and unless we get ourselves restored internationally as far as our financial relationships go, we will not be able to have a period of growth longer than the ones we had before, at most two years or so.

[Reporter] One of the main problems appears to be the International Monetary Fund. Could you elaborate on this?

[Du Plessis] The IMF has never endorsed sanctions against South Africa as a body. But the United States Congress passed legislation in 1983 which prohibits their executive director on the board of the IMF, on behalf of America, to vote for or against a facility for South Africa. And therefore it is a matter of politics on Capitol Hill in Washington, and not so much a matter of our relationship with the IMF, which we have been able to maintain at a very constructive and productive level, despite the fact that America literally has blocked our entry into the IMF facilities.

LP National Secretary Resigns; Will Join NP

MB2805153391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1416 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Cape Town May 28 SAPA—The national secretary of the Labour Party [LP] and deputy minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives,

Mr Abe Williams, announced his resignation from the party on Tuesday and said he was applying to join the National Party [NP].

In his statement he said just as he had helped to build bridges in the past, he now saw it as his duty to continue doing so "in the broader political context."

The resignation, the third since the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse assured the media on Monday that there would be no more defections, now reduces the Labour Party representation to 46 seats—three more than the required minimum to rule in the 85-seat house.

Labour Party defectors said yesterday that by week's end the National Party members of the House would be in the majority.

So far another minister's councillor, the Rev Andrew Julies (local government and agriculture), is claimed to be among of those who will leave the Labour Party. Mr Julies is in Canada and this has not yet been confirmed.

Mr Williams said in his announcement that the party, in the 25 years of its existence and since 1978 under the leadership of the Rev Hendrickse, it had played an important role in the political reformation of South Africa.

History would never deny that the party had always put the interests of its electorate first and he had been proud to be part of it.

He said that since Mr F W de Klerk took office as state president, unbanned political organisations and started moving away from apartheid, the political scene had changed drastically.

"Just as I had, through my involvement with rugby over years, helped to build bridges, I now also have a commitment to continue this task in broader politics.

"It is important that moderate South Africans now link hands with a greater measure of goodwill and sincerity and build a new South Africa together for our children."

He wanted to place on record that he had "as personal friend of Rev Hendrickse" discussed the matter with him and his constituents.

He remained friends with Mr Hendrickse and his family and the step did not, as far as he was concerned, harm that friendship.

Parliamentary Official Censures 3 CP Members

MB2905173491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1647 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] Parliament May 29 SAPA—Three members of the Conservative Party [CP] were named on Wednesday [29 May] after saying that members of the National Party [NP] and the cabinet were traitors.

The chairman, Dr Helgaard van Rensburg named Mr Dries Bruwer (CP Lydenburg), Mr Cehill Pienaar (CP

Heilbron) and Mr Dries Oosthuizen (CP Smithfield) who all referred to members of the NP or of the cabinet as traitors.

At the start of proceedings today, Dr van Rensburg had reminded members of an earlier decision by the speaker on the use of the word treason.

Mr Oosthuizen said the NP and the cabinet were the biggest traitors to date in South Africa.

Dr van Rensburg said there was no doubt in his mind that this was a calculated attempt to ignore his decision.

He said it was clear Mr Bruwer had deliberately used the word treason despite the earlier ruling against it and he had already asked him to withdraw other words during the course of his speech.

Dr van Rensburg asked Mr Pienaar if he was referring to anyone in particular when he said the CP would "deal" with the traitors of the Afrikaner nation.

"I was referring to that whole side of the House," he said indicating the National Party.

He too was then named.

Being "named" means that, if confirmed by Mr Speaker, members are banned from Parliament for five working days, and for which they will not receive pay.

'Mechanism' To End Violence To Be Established

*MB2805105591 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
28 May 91 p 5*

[Unattributed report: "Peace Players Move a Step Forward"]

[Text] The three key players in the peace process—the government, ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]—all agree that some mechanism be established to find ways to end the violence.

The ANC national executive committee has proposed a steering committee be formed to organise an all party peace conference which should be representative and called by an independent body or leaders.

It would plan a peace conference where specific proposals would be discussed. This implied that the planning would involve intense debate on specific issues raised by the various groups.

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma said yesterday the movement was looking at the broad issue of peace. In that context it would also consider the outcome of the government's two day conference on intimidation and violence which ended in Pretoria on Saturday [25 May].

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's proposal for a peace secretariat received widespread support from the government's conference.

A further proposal was that such a secretariat be funded by the government, to underscore its commitment to the peace process and its independence should be guaranteed.

A second committee, led by CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] chairman Dr Louw Alberts, would further dialogue and negotiations between a continuation committee and groups which boycotted the government's conference.

Deputy Claims 40,000 Flee Richmond Townships

*MB2805151791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1453 GMT 28 May 91*

[Text] House of Assembly May 28 SAPA—The deputy minister of planning, Mr Andre Fourie, offered on Tuesday to visit the violence-torn communities of Indaleni and Magoda near Richmond.

Replying to an interpellation from Mr Wessel Nel (DP [Democratic Party] Mooi River), he said the government had taken no steps to cause displaced people to return because the warring parties had not yet agreed to peace talks.

A total of 465 people, a quarter of whom were children, were living temporarily on factory premises in the Richmond area and would be relocated to a secure site at an NPA [expansion unknown] road camp nearby.

The reason for the violence was faction fighting, and the ultimate solution would naturally be to end the conflict between Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress].

If Mr Nel wanted, he would accompany him on a visit to the area.

Mr Nel said Indaleni and Magoda had become like wild West towns, with people walking around openly armed.

Seventy people had died there since the beginning of the year, scores of houses had been burned down and 5,000 pupils now had no schooling.

This disaster was incontrovertibly the responsibility of the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel.

A total of 40,000 people had fled the area and were dependent for shelter on the goodwill of their employers, or were squatting at Richmond or wherever else they could.

Those who remained lived in mortal danger and had no services.

The emergency resettlement camp being developed for the refugees would not work before order had been restored.

Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP [Conservative Party] Potgietersrus) said the DP bore just as much blame as the

government for what was happening at Richmond because they followed the same policy.

This was the tragic face of the emerging new South Africa, a face of violence, killings and disruption.

Businessmen Concerned Over ANC Economic Program

*MB2805073291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 28 May 91*

[Text] A group of businessmen has placed countrywide newspaper advertisements expressing its concern about what it calls the uncertain economic implications of the planned ANC [African National Congress] program for a post-apartheid South Africa.

The group, who call themselves Businessmen for Growth and Stability, say that unless there is clarification, many of them will be forced to seek more hospitable economic surroundings elsewhere. According to the group, such action will have a devastating effect on all South Africans and on people elsewhere in southern Africa.

In the advertisement, the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, is asked to give acceptable replies to various crucial questions if he wants to prevent such action. The ANC is asked to say exactly to what degree it will nationalize the economy and what compensation, if any, it will be prepared to pay the owners of nationalized industries.

The businessmen also want to know what level of company taxation the ANC envisages, when the transitional process will be regarded as irreversible, and when the continued call for sanctions will stop.

They also ask the ANC about the future role of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and to what degree market forces will be allowed to set prices under a local government.

Mandela Assures Commitment to Growth

*MB2805074291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 May 91*

[Text] Nelson Mandela has reassured Johannesburg investment managers of the ANC's [African National Congress] commitment to economic growth.

He addressed 80 leading stockbrokers and investment managers at a private meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

This morning's NATAL MERCURY quotes those who attended as saying they were impressed with Mandela's evident sincerity about the ANC's commitment to economic growth through negotiations.

Mandela is reported to have told the businessmen the ANC acknowledges the harm that sanctions are doing to the economy. He told them the ANC does not wish to

damage economic prospects, and committed the organization to the revision of its sanctions policy as soon as possible.

ANC Plans Action Against Prisoners' Detention

*MB2805072091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 May 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] in southern Natal is launching a mass action campaign against the continued detention of political prisoners.

Branch official Bheki Cele says the government is trying to defuse the situation by releasing a few high-profile prisoners, but many others are left in jail.

Cele says the campaign will include the burning of effigies of government ministers to highlight the prisoners' plight. He says the ANC will ask people to skip meals to show solidarity with those in prison.

The campaign is due to culminate with the march in Durban on Saturday [1 June].

The ANC claims there's still close to 1,000 political prisoners in custody, at least 73 of whom are on hunger strike to force their release.

The government believes that it's close to fulfilling its commitment to release all political prisoners. Justice Department spokesmen say most of those classed as political by the ANC were convicted of common law crimes.

ANC Offices Report Third Attempted Break-In

*MB2905165091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1635 GMT 29 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 29 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] has reported a third attempted break-in at their offices in Frederick Street, Johannesburg.

It said in a statement ANC security personnel detected alleged "white burglars dressed in Army/police camouflage uniform" in the early hours of Wednesday [29 May] morning. They sped away in two vehicles, a van and a car.

"From the nature of their actions we have formed the distinct impression that the operation was aimed at a revenge killing of our security personnel.

"What is more worrisome is the police's lack of vigilance after the last attempts to break into these offices," the statement said.

ANC Denies Involvement of 2 Members in Murders

*MB2905075291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 29 May 91*

[Text] The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] office of the ANC [African National Congress] says two of its members arrested at a road block in Pimville on

Monday [27 May] night had nothing to do with last weekend's killings in the area.

Nine people were murdered in several incidents of violence in Pimville on Friday [24 May] night. Police spokesman Jac de Vries says the two men, who he says are apparently trained terrorists, were arrested on Monday night.

He says they were in a stolen car and police found four hand grenades hidden in the vehicle. The ANC says eye-witnesses to the attack said they were carried out by men wearing red-headbands who were escorted by the police.

They allege that possessions looted from houses were loaded into waiting police vehicles.

German Parliamentarian Discusses Resuming Trade

MB2805111091 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 May 91 p 3

[Report by Gerald Reilly: "German MPs Are Optimistic"]

[Text] Pretoria—Normal economic relations with Germany and the EC were likely to be restored at the end of the year if all apartheid laws were scrapped, German Christian Democratic Union parliamentary spokesman on Africa Volkmar Koehler said in Pretoria yesterday.

Koehler, who is heading a fact finding mission of German MPs, said the "gigantic" problems in education, housing and social services could only be tackled if SA's [South Africa] economy was strengthened.

Koehler said Germany would do all it reasonably could to stimulate development in southern Africa, including SA, when the last apartheid laws had been scrapped.

He stressed the importance of establishing strong regional economic co-operation in the subcontinent. However, it had to be based on equality of opportunity and on partnership between the regions involved.

There were businessmen interested in investing in SA, but no hard decisions could be taken until violence subsided significantly.

German development aid to SA was unlikely to increase significantly. Germany contributed about a third of the R[and]200m [million] which came annually from the EC.

This was mainly allocated to non-governmental organisations to stimulate black business and small business development.

SAFTO Official Comments on Trade With Nigeria

MB2805155091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1115 GMT 28 May 91

[Interview with Andrew Mags, South African Foreign Trade Organization official, by Steve Lang on the "Africa South" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Mr. Andrew Mags of SAFTO, the South African Foreign Trade Organization, believes that South African businessmen should position themselves for trading with Nigeria. He says that Nigeria has good ports, telecommunications, and a railway network that could be used to distribute South African goods once the country lifts sanctions.

[Mags] The opportunities relate to a number of factors. One, agriculture, and certainly, especially the manufacturing sector, and the reason I say that is that at the moment Nigeria is desperately trying to move away from her great dependence on her oil sector. The structural adjustment program very much is aimed at diversifying, in other words, expanding the private sector and making sure that agriculture and the manufacturing sectors expand.

[Lang] You said also that the Nigerian Government is giving incentives for diversification of the Nigerian economy. Could South African managers help with this diversification program in Nigeria?

[Mags] Yes, I think they could. Relating to that, I think a real opportunity for South Africans is to get involved in IFC [International Finance Corporation] projects, IFC being the private sector wing, or arm, of the World Bank, and a lot of their funding is going into the private sector to develop these sectors that we have spoken about.

[Lang] We have heard, in recent months, that many boats leave South African ports full of merchandise headed for West Africa, and they return empty. Would the same be true of Nigeria, and if so, what could be done to avoid that?

[Mags] Again it all depends on whether Nigeria has got products which are required down here. Certainly boats are coming back, ships are coming back empty, and the shipping lines would be able to offer competitive freightage in order to fill their containers. That being the case, you'd be buying products with reduced freight rates, and that would act as an incentive to look to Nigeria as a source of supply.

Swaziland

PAC President Makwetu Pays Call on Dlamini

MB2705174491 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, says all parties involved in the struggle to liberate South Africa would speak with one voice to find the solution. Mr. Dlamini was speaking at the Cabinet offices when a three-man delegation led by the president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, Mr. Clarence Makwetu, called on him today.

He said the situation in South Africa is now confusing, adding that it has also confused other countries in the southern African region. The prime minister said Swaziland has always received information from the South African Government concerning the situation in that country, and further information from the parties involved in the struggle is welcome.

Briefing the prime minister, the PAC president said his organization and the PAC [as heard] have met and proposed to form the united patriotic front party to speak with one voice to the South African Government.

Mr. Makwetu said the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has refused to meet the PAC and ANC executives to discuss about the possibilities of forming such a party, and as a result the IFP is collaborating with the South African Government.

The PAC president said sanctions should not be lifted against South Africa. The delegation leaves the country tomorrow for Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

Makwetu Against Lifting Sanctions

MB2805081091 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 28 May 91 pp 1, 3

[Report by Vusi Sibisi: "Sanctions Our Only Hope, PAC Leader Tells PM]

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) president, Mr Clarence Makwetu, yesterday made an impassioned plea to the international community not to lift sanctions prematurely but to do only when a new constitution was in place in South Africa.

Mr Makwetu made this plea during a courtesy call on Prime Minister Obed Dlamini at his Hospital Hill offices, Mbabane, yesterday morning to brief him on the latest developments in the violence-torn neighbouring republic.

The PAC leader said the most important weapon in their fight against the "racist regime" were sanctions. He said any thought of lifting sanctions now could greatly weaken "the struggle."

"We appeal to the international community for the maintenance of sanctions," he pleaded. Any move

towards lifting sanctions would weaken our struggle. Sanctions must be lifted only when a new constitution is in place in Azania [South Africa]."

Mr Makwetu said that though the broad spectrum of political groupings in South Africa agreed on the need for a new constitution, they differed on the mechanics leading to drafting of such a document.

Whilst the PAC and the ANC (African National Congress) advocated for a constituent assembly on the basis of one person one vote, the government and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and some others were opposed to the idea.

Mr Makwetu also briefed the premier on the PAC and ANC decision to form a patriotic front to "fight the racist and oppressive regime," as well as to seek solutions to the violence.

The idea took root on April 15 in Harare, Zimbabwe during an historic meeting of the two organisations' executive committee. However, Mr Makwetu said they had hoped to hold such an important meeting inside South Africa.

"But we could not meet in Azania because as you know, the majority of PAC national executive committee members are still outside Azania as they have not been indemnified," he highlighted.

Mr Makwetu said the first seeds towards the formation of a patriotic front were planted inside Azania when he and his colleagues met ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela during which a liaison committee consisting of three members from each side, was formed with the task of preparing and drafting the agenda for the Harare summit.

He said though the PAC and ANC were agreed on the need for the formation of a patriotic front, they wanted to broaden its base to other political spheres as well as sports and cultural organisations.

"Towards this end we're meeting Inkatha leaders sometime next month in a long over due meeting which had been initially planned for April, to thrash our differences," he said, adding that they wanted to solicit the Zulu-based party to join the patriotic front.

Mr Makwetu blamed the factional violence that has gripped Transvaal townships, on the government which he said on one hand had acted as if it was a peace broker whilst at the same time it was fanning the flame of violence with its numerous creations like the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], Buffaloes Battalion, Kufu [as published] and various hit squads.

Initially, he said, they had thought that when the violence erupted in the Natal Province it was between Inkatha and UDF [United Democratic Front] but when it spread to the Transvaal, there was ample evidence the government was involved.

The PAC, he said, refused to attend the weekend's peace summit hosted by the government "because we cannot deal with the regime that has no clean hands" over the violence.

With the backdrop of the "regime having forcibly taken our land, we can hardly be expected to trust them."

Mr Makwetu who leaves today for Abuja, Nigeria for the OAU heads of state summit, said the PAC would inform the gathering of its efforts in trying to "bring our brothers together in a united front to fight the regime."

Zambia

Country To Receive \$20 Million World Bank Loan

*MB2905163891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1612 GMT 29 May 91*

[Text] Lusaka May 29 SAPA—Zambia is to receive 20 million U.S. dollars from the World Bank next month for social projects.

Speaking in an interview, the permanent secretary of the National Commission for Development Planning, Mike Liswaniso, said on Wednesday [29 May] the loan was on favourable international development agency terms.

The terms include a low interest rate and grace period of 10 years.

The money is to be used for social projects such as schools, clinics, and hospitals.

Mibenge Urges South African Nuclear Compliance

*MB2905183291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1806 GMT 29 May 91*

[Text] Lusaka May 29 SAPA—South Africa must be persuaded by the super powers to sign the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Benjamin Mibenge said in Lusaka on Wednesday [29 May].

Zambia signed the treaty on May 14 and urged the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain to ensure South Africa complied with the treaty.

"If nuclear have-nots like Zambia can accede to the treaty, why can't the nuclear-haves like South Africa be compelled to sign," Mr Mibenge said.

South Africa was capable of producing nuclear weapons and must without "unwarranted equivocation, prevarication and subterfuge" be asked to sign the treaty. Pretoria must also submit its nuclear programme before the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The new political climate emerging in South Africa indicated genuine democracy would soon be established, hence the need for the country to comply with international norms, said Mr Mibenge.

University of Zambia Lecturers To Continue Strike

MB2905195091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] The striking University of Zambia lecturers have this afternoon resolved to continue their strike until their demands are met, following a briefing by their representatives who held a meeting with President Kaunda yesterday. The lecturers began their strike as the Great East Road Campus opened on Monday [27 May] to press their demands which include the removal of Vice Chancellor Professor Kasuka Mwauluka.

Two lecturers who declined to be identified told ZANA today that there was a crisis at the university which needed to be set right and as soon as that was done the teaching and research staff would resume work.

President Kaunda, who is also chancellor of the university, held a meeting with lecturers' representatives at State House yesterday aimed at resolving the problems at the institution.

Nigeria

Police Disperse Student Demonstration in Lagos

AB2905151091 Paris AFP in French 1408 GMT
29 May 91

[Text] Lagos, 29 May (AFP)—Riot police today used tear gas grenades to disperse a demonstration of several hundred students of Yaba Technical College in Lagos, the oldest technical institution in the country, observers noted. Other policemen were dispatched to the University of Lagos located near Yaba College today to prevent students there from joining the demonstration.

This is the first student demonstration in Lagos since the ultimatum given by the students to the government expired yesterday. It is not known whether there were clashes or whether the police arrested demonstrators.

Lagos University students last week dissociated themselves from the national demonstration called for by the National Association of Nigerian Students, NANS, after the expiry of its one-month ultimatum to the government to declare "a state of emergency" in the education sector, reconsider all sanctions against students, provide free education, and abolish all "obnoxious" laws.

Yesterday, the Nigerian Government described these demands as "populistic" and blamed "disgruntled" elements outside the campus for the unrest. Other student demonstrations were reported in the rest of the country.

Clashes, Student Deaths Reported

AB2905200991 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 May 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The simmering trouble on the campuses of Nigeria's universities has blown up. Student leaders have been demanding better conditions and welfare facilities in the universities, and there has been a spate of violence on the campuses. At least three students are feared dead and several others injured. From Lagos Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

One of the students died at the Obafemi Awolowo University in Ile-Ife, about 200 km from Lagos, in clashes between students agitating for anti-government demonstrations and their colleagues who were against militant actions. At least 25 other students were injured in the clashes.

Two students are today feared dead in Lagos after overnight clashes between students at Yaba College of Technology and the police. [Paris AFP in French, in a

Lagos-dated report, says: "Two students were killed and a third one was seriously injured today following the violent clashes between the students of the Yaba College of Technology, one of the oldest and biggest institutions of higher learning in the country, it was announced by hospital and police sources in Lagos." Trouble started late last night when angry students marched on the residence of the rector, demanding the immediate withdrawal of a notice proscribing their union. The rector called in the police. The students engaged the police in running battles. Residents near the area said that they heard gunshots from the campus but that they could not tell who had fired. The unrest lasted until this morning, when the institution was formerly closed. Some of the students told me that more than two of their number died in the clashes, but there is as yet no official statement on casualties. The police are (?cordonning off) the college and all roads leading to it.

At Obafemi Awolowo University, a statement by the students union said that the clashes there were triggered by members of the campus secret cult who attacked other students with daggers, machetes, and guns, because of their refusal to join in demonstrations ordered by the outlawed National Association of Nigerian Students. The union said that the students, who were attacked, rose to the occasion and, in its worst words dealt decisive blows on the cult members.

At the University of Jos in northern Nigeria, some students went on the rampage yesterday in protest against the alleged pacifist attitude of their union leaders in the current crisis. They burned down the residence of the students union president and damaged other property on campus. Police used tear gas and batons to restore order.

Students at the University of Benin today boycotted classes for the second day running. They are calling for the release of three of their leaders who they claimed were arrested on Monday [27 May].

Students Withdraw Ultimatum

AB3005151891 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 30 May 91

[Text] Students in tertiary institutions have announced the withdrawal of the ultimatum given to the Federal Government to meet their demands. In a statement, the students explained that the action was taken in response to appeals from well-meaning Nigerians that the issue should be resolved amicably. The statement called on the students nationwide to go about their normal academic activities peacefully. It however appealed to the Federal Government to release all the students that have so far been arrested and create an avenue that could facilitate a process of dialogue.

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